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MYCOLOGICAL BULLETIN

No. 42

*W. A. Kellerman, Ph. D., Ohio State University
Columbus, Ohio, September 15, 1905*

(PROFESSOR PECK'S ACCOUNT OF THE AMANITAS, continued.)

"In other species the volva is not distinctly membranous, but is more floccose or scaly and friable in its character. It envelopes the young plant, but the distinction between the pileus and bulbous base of the stem is soon manifest, and as the stem elongates the upper part of the volva is separated from the lower part, and persistently adheres to the surface of the pileus.

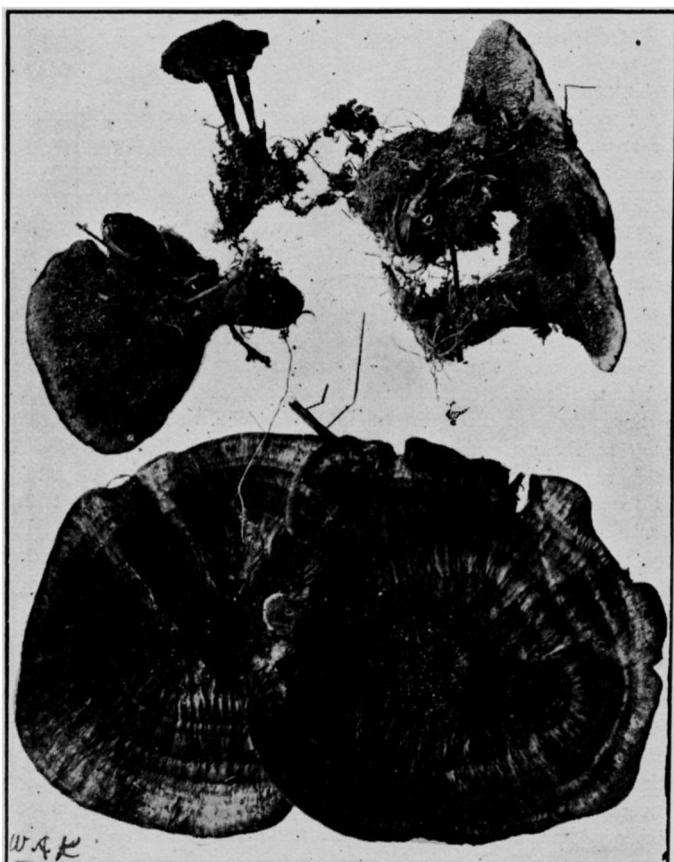


FIG. 135. *Hyp'num zo-na'-tum*. A species with a tough almost leathery texture, having a surface of beautiful brown silky lustre, somewhat zoned and with radiating striae. The spore-bearing spines are shown in the upper figures; two of them show coalesced caps though the stems are separate. The photo was made from specimens collected by the roadside in the woods of the State Farm, located in the sandstone hills of Fairfield Co., Ohio, Aug., 1905.

As this expands its covering or calyptora breaks up into superficial scales or warts. These are often angular or pyramidal in form, and sometimes unlike the pileus in color, and afford a beautiful ornamentation. The part that remains at the base of the stem often breaks up into mealy or floccose scales, and sometimes wholly disappears when the plant matures. Generally a smooth pileus indicates a perfect membranous volva, and a warty one an imperfect floccose or evenescent one. Sometimes, especially after heavy rains, specimens, which normally have the pileus warty, are found with a smooth pileus; but these are only occasional, and probably mostly accidental cases, the warts having been washed off by the rain.

"Most of the species are solitary or gregarious and of moderate or large size. The pileus, when fully expanded, is nearly plane and quite regular, so that these Agarics are among the most noble and attractive in their appearance. Many of them have a thin pellicle or cuticle, which, in the young or moist plant, is slightly viscid.

"The lamellae in nearly all the species are white or whitish, and free from the stem. Usually they are narrow toward the stem, and cease just before reaching it, thus leaving a small free space around its apex. In many species the short ones that intervene between the long ones are abruptly terminated at their inner extremity, as if truncated or cut square off.

"The stem is usually long and well formed, and in most species is more or less thickened or bulbous at the base. In some species it is hollow or stuffed with cottony fibrils; in others it is solid. In the greater number of species it is furnished with a membranous ring or annulus, that surrounds it near the top like a flabby collar. In the young plant this is stretched from the stem to the margin of the pileus, and wholly conceals the lamellae. As the pileus expands the annulus breaks loose from its attachment to the margin, and remains adhering to the stem. In some species this rupture is not always clean and even, small portions remaining attached to the margin. The annulus then has a lacerated or torn appearance."

PORTRAITS OF AMANITA.—In the BULLETIN we have given heretofore the following species:—*Amanita strobiliformis* (from Atkinson) p. 56; and *A. rubescens*. Here we give *Amanita verna* and *A. solitaria*. Professor Atkinson figures, in *Mushrooms Edible and Poisonous*, *Amanita muscaria*, *A. phalloides*, *A. verna*, *A. floccocethala*, *A. velutipes*, *A. cothurnata*, *A. spreta*, *A. caesarea* (colored), *A. rubescens* (colored) McIlvaine gives in his book on mushrooms *One Thousand American Fungi*, colored plates of *Amanita spreta*, *A. phalloides*, *A. muscaria*, *A. frostiana*, *A. chlorosoma*, *A. rubescens*, *A. strobiliformis*, and a half-tone of *A. muscaria*. In Nina L. Marshal's *Mushroom Book* there are given half-tones of *Amanita phalloides* and *A. muscaria*. Professor Peck's Reports contain colored plates of some species, as *Amanita caesarea*, *A. rubescens*, *A. phalloides*, *A. verna*, *A. muscaria*.

TIME FOR THE BO-LE'-TI.—At an early opportune time we must say something in extenso for the numerous species of *BOLETUS*. This is the season to study them in the field. Photographs are desired,—but the specimens should be identified by such authorities as Peck, Morgan, Atkinson or Beardslee.

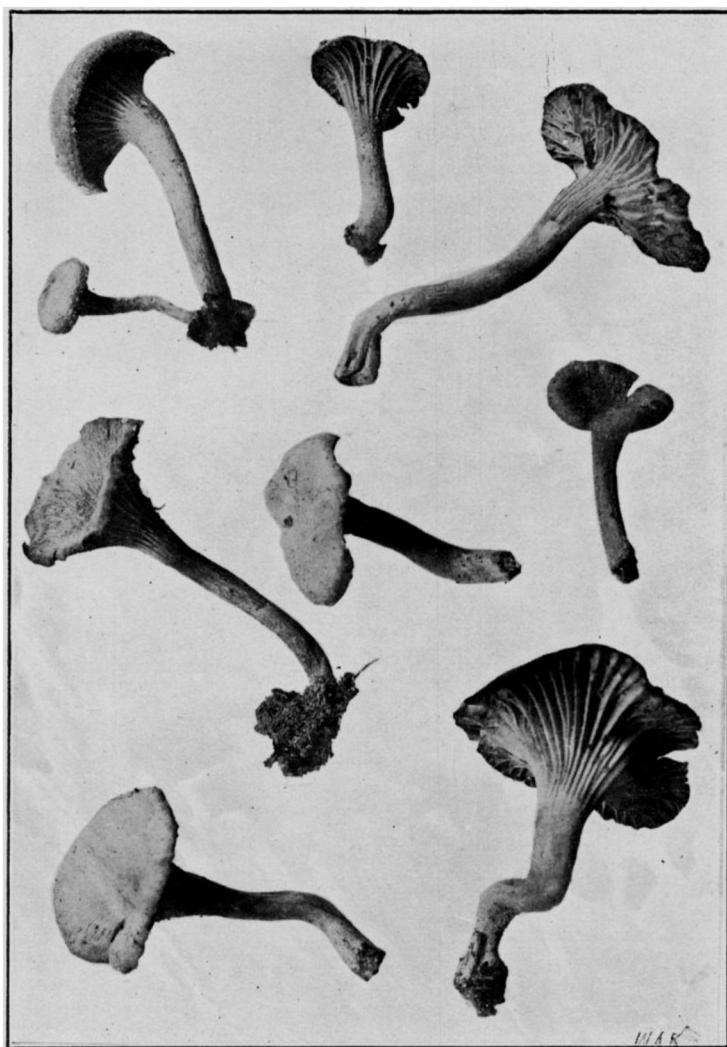


FIG. 136. *CAN-THA-RELLUS AU-RAN-TI'-A-CUS*. Orange Cantharell. Edible. A common and easily recognized bright orange-colored species that occurs from summer to late autumn. It grows on the ground or on very rotten wood. The yellow decurrent gills are forked, and the pileus is funnel-shaped, at least depressed. The margin is strongly inrolled when young. The color may vary from deep orange to ochre-yellow, often brownish at the centre. Plants from which the illustration is made were collected in open, moist, shady, rich woods near Columbus, Ohio, Aug., 1905.

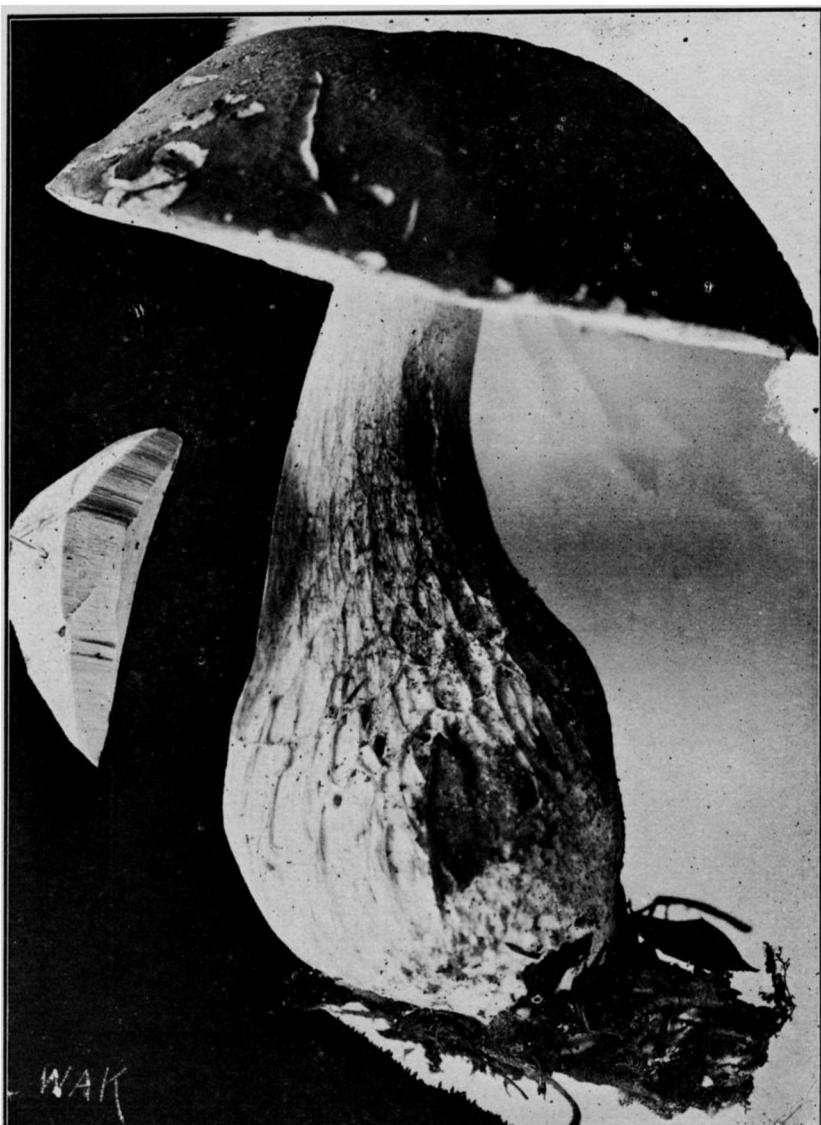


FIG. 137. *Bo-le'-tus e-du'-is*. EDIBLE BOLETUS. This is one of the very large species of Boleti, growing in open woods along their borders, and in open places. It is abundant in warm, wet weather of summer and early autumn. The color of the cap may be dull reddish, reddish-brown, tawny-brown or yellowish. The tubes are white at first, then become greenish-yellow, or yellow when mature. The flesh is white or tinged with yellow. The short stem may or may not be enlarged at the base. The hat-one was made from a photograph of a specimen collected on the State Farm, margin of woods, Fairfield Co., Ohio, August, 1905.

The Mycological Bulletin is issued on the 1st and 15th of each Month, Price 25c. Copies of Vol. II (1904) may be had for 50 cents each, or cloth bound copies for 75 cents. No copies remain of Vol. I (1903). Address, W. A. Kellerman Columbus Ohio.